The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

VOL. I. R. D. BECKLEY, General Agent. ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876. TERMS: $2.00 PER YEAR. NO. 10.

With the Robins.

Sing, robin, in the apple tree,
Sing loud your happiest strain,
My lover has come back to me,
And will not roam again.
He left me when the summer's light
Lay over all the land,
And only said, "Sweet love, good night,"
And fondly kissed my hand.

He did not come when morning came,
And days and weeks went by,
And though I fondly call'd his name,
There came back no reply;
But when the earth was white with snow,
And winter winds blew chill,
A letter from afar did show
He was my lover still.

When the first violet came out
To see if spring were come,
And bluebirds made a merry rout
About my quiet home,
I said, when robins sing, I know
His face I sure will see;
This morning you your red breast show,
And he is here with me.

MY AUNT'S LEGACY.

My name is Sebastain Gregg Felton, and I am one of a family of five, all boys, in which I occupy the generally unenviable position of being in the middle. I say generally unenviable, because as a rule, the eldest and youngest of a family get the best of it, and the others rather go to the wall. But in my case I had nothing to complain of, as I happened to be my mother's prime favorite.

Several reasons conspired to produce this result. To begin with, I had been a very delicate child and great doubts had been entertained as to the possibility of rearing me. Children that cause most anxiety are generally liked best, and, as I had rewarded my mother for all the care bestowed upon me by growing into a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, who seemed quite to have forgotten what ill health was, she naturally felt grateful to me and inclined to think me a very meritorious character. Another thing that disposed her in my favor was that I had been infinitely more troublesome than all her other boys put together, as, whenever my health allowed it, I had been from my earliest infancy in some mischief or other; though, to do myself justice, I had never been guilty of anything mean or underhanded. There was one other circumstance that made me looked upon with favor, not only by my mother, but by the whole family as well, and that was that I was considered to have expectations. In other words, I was thought to have a very good chance of being heir to an aunt of my father's who had a very comfortable little fortune of her own. But I will talk of this by-and-bye when I have told the reader a little more about myself.

At the time of this story I was one-and-twenty years old, six feet high, broadly built enough to match my height and—my native modesty recoils from writing this—very good looking. In disposition I was light hearted and fond of fun, my former leaning toward mischief having by no means deserted me.

Though but one-and-twenty, I had for some years been engaged to Claribel Myer, the daughter of a well-to-do miller who lived not very far from us. She was a pretty, lively little being, with dark hair and eyes, a roguish smile and a sweet figure, and she was a great pet with everybody.

But to proceed to the more important part of my tale.

One evening, as we were all sitting at tea, the postman came to the door—in itself so unusual an event that it caused quite an excitement. There was a general rush to see what he had got, and I, being nearest, was out first and obtained the letter. It was addressed to my mother, and everybody was much interested in the opening and reading of it. It turned out to be from the aunt from whom I was supposed to have my expectations, and after whom I had received my beautiful second name of Gregg.

Here let me stop for a moment to inform the reader that our notion as to my chance was by no means unfounded. It did not arise from a general feeling of covetousness on our part or from the idea that seems common in some families that every one is bound to leave them property. Shortly before I was born Miss Gregg wrote to my father, saying that, should the expected child prove a boy, she would be much complimented if he would give it her name, and concluded with certain dark and somewhat mysterious hints which it seemed to him could bear but one interpretation. I need hardly observe that when I appeared, and turned out to be a boy, I was duly christened according to my aunt's wishes. She had never set eyes upon me, or, indeed, taken the slightest notice of me from that moment to this; but still the hope of expectations, if it burned rather dimly sometimes, never went out.

When it was discovered from whom the letter came the excitement naturally increased greatly, and, my mother's spectacles not being forthcoming quickly enough to suit the impatience of the company, as I was considered to have the greatest interest in the matter and was also believed to be the best scholar in the family, the epistle was put into my hands with an exhortation to read it aloud. I did so, and read as follows:

"DEAR MADAM—Your son, who bears my name, must by this time be pretty well, if not quite, grown up, and I have a fancy to see what he is like. With your permission I shall, therefore, come to your house on Friday next, and, also with your permission, will remain the night. I am, dear madam, yours truly,

"PRISCILLA GREGG."

When I had finished the perusal silence reigned for some time; everybody was too much astonished to speak. When they recovered themselves they all turned to me.

"Well, Sebastian," said my father, "this is a chance for you; mind you make the best of it."

"You know, Sebastain," chimed in one of my brothers, "you have a very pleasant way with old ladies when you choose and now is the time for showing it."

"Yes, indeed," remarked my eldest brother; "it will all depend upon your pleasing her or not, whether you come in for the money."

"Of course Sebastain will please her," retorted my mother, taking my part against them. Then, not wishing to lose the opportunity of a little advice on her own account, she went on: "But do mind, Sebastian, that you are particularly nice to her, and very attentive and differential, and"—

"Oh, please don't give me any more derections, mother," I answered, stopping my ears. "I shall get so confused I shan't know what to do at all." So saying I left the room and went to tell Claribel what was about to happen.

The important letter had come on a Wednesday. The day intervening between its arrival and my aunt's was spent by my mother in thoroughly cleaning our already thoroughly clean rooms, and in preparing all sorts of nice things for the expected guest. In looking back now upon all these preparations and remembering why they were so very carefully attended to, I can't help thinking that we were rather of the nature of toadies; but still it happened, and in my character of faithful historian I must tell the truth.

At last the time when the important visitor might be looked for had come, and we were all in a flutter of expectation. My mother had put on her best dress, a steel gray silk, and a cap trimmed with cherry colored ribbons, that was supposed to suit better than anything else she had. I had yielded to the advice and entreaties of my surroundings and had dressed myself very carefully in a new suit I had just had made.

We all hovered about near the door, trying to look unconcerned, but failing signally. After a time the sound of approaching wheels told us that the person for whom we were looking was near at hand. Another moment and the omnibus which plied in the neighborhood drew up before our garden gate, and a lady, that I rightly supposed was my aunt, alighted.

She was a small, spare woman, with a somewhat severe expression of face, and a sharp, piercing eye, that seemed at once to take stock of everything within a mile of her, and that had the effect of anything in the world rather than that of setting you at ease. It was with an inward trembling—by no means concealed from one another, if hidden from her eyes—that we went forward to receive our newly arrived relative; but we managed it pretty well, and before long she was safely installed in the smaller parlor. Then, after an interval of a few minutes, my mother suggested that she might like to go to her room and remove her traveling dress, and as she at once took this suggestion the rest of us were left with a little breathing time.

As far as I was concerned, however, this respite was a very short one. In drawing up a plan of the course of action to be pursued, which had been done in family conclave with the utmost amount of care and deliberation, it had been arranged that as my aunt might like a private interview with me I should be, apparently by accident, in the best parlor when she came down stairs again, and that my mother should adroitly withdraw, of course also by accident, and leave us there together.

Accordingly, not long after the two ladies had gone up stairs, I went to the appointed spot and assumed what seemed to me the position of a spider in a web looking for flies. The position was by no means a pleasant one to me, but I consoled myself with the reflection that on this occasion at least the fly was by no means an unwary one.

I had not been waiting many minutes before the ladies came down again. I went to the door of the room as gracefully as I could, and my mother, upon seeing me, remarked, with an air of impromptu that really did her credit:

"Oh, here is Sebastian; will you excuse me for a few moments if I leave you to him?"

My aunt, little suspecting that this was part of a deep laid plot, bowed with old fashioned politeness, by no means wanting in stateliness, and surrendered herself to my care.

There was something in the solemnity of the whole proceeding, coupled with the knowledge of what designing humbugs we all were, that made keeping properly grave very difficult to me. But with an effort I managed to repress the smile that tried so hard to rise to my lips, and went forward to take possession of my aunt.

On each side of the fireplace, which was filled at this moment with gayly colored paper—for the time of the year was summer—stood an armchair, very old fashioned, like the rest of our furniture, with thin, spindley legs and wide seats covered with chintz. As these were the most dignified looking objects in the room, I thought the best thing would be to offer one of them to the lady to whom I was doing the honors. Accordingly I led her to one of them, turned away with the most courtly bow I could manage, and going to the one opposite to her, sat down.

But, oh horror! in the course of the rummage that had taken place in this room to prepare it for the expected guest the seats of these two chairs had been taken out, and, little as we suspected it, mismatched. No sooner did my weight come upon it than the treacherous foundation on which I had hoped securely to repose gave way, the seat tilted up, and in an instant I found myself sitting through the framework, my knees and my nose almost in contact, and utterly unable to extricate myself.

It had happened so suddenly and unexpectedly that at first I was too much astonished to think of anything but myself; but in an instant I remembered my aunt and looked across at her. My feelings may be imagined when I discovered that she was in exactly the same position as myself, as utterly unable to help herself and evidently as much astonished as I was. Just as I caught sight of her, however, her self-possession seemed to return, and in angry accents, rendered somewhat uncertain by the inconvenient posture in which she was, she said:

"So, Mr. Sebastian, this is the way in which you treat your relations?"

I have all my life been possessed of a very keen sense of the ludicrous. Whether that possession be an advantage or not I have never quite been able to determine, there is so much to be said on both sides. The position in which we now were, and which, indeed, was funny enough to tickle the gravest of mankind, amused me so irresistibly that, regardless of the consequences, I burst into a hearty peal of laughter.

Of course the madness of this proceeding became apparent to me at once, and making a desperate effort to check my mirth and to speak gravely, I began:

"I assure you, Aunt Gregg"—

"There's no good in assuring me any thing," interrupted my aunt. "If you were to go on assuring me from now till the last moment of my life, I should not believe you."

"But, my dear aunt"—

"Don't dear aunt me! Do you think I'm not capable of putting two and two together and making four? And when I find you alone in a room, and then find myself in such a position as this, do you suppose that I am going to believe that you didn't do it on purpose?"

Evidently my aunt had no strong perception of what was funny, or she would never have spoken of what had happened in this way. Her gravity tickled me even more than the accident itself, and I had to bite my lip nearly through before I could get out:

"But do try to believe"—

"I sha'n't try to do anything of the kind! Is your behavior likely to make me believe in your innocence? If you are sorry for what has happened, why don't you come and help me out, instead of stopping there laughing like an idiot?"

"I really can't move. I would get out if I could," I answered, struggling faintly. "But I am fixed tight, and can do nothing." And again I was nearly choked by my effort to swallow my laughter.

"Nonsense!" Miss Gregg returned, in a tone of increased severity. "People of your age are never helpless unless they choose to be so." And thereupon she relapsed into dignified silence, leaving me to feel more ridiculous than I had ever done in my life before.

We were not left many moments in this most unenvisible situation before the door of the room opened and my mother came in. With surprise and horror she perceived the plight in which we were placed, and, running to my aunt, helped her up, apologizing to the worthy lady enough, as it seemed to me, to have excused the most dire injury.

Miss Gregg once more begun to express her opinion that I had done it on purpose, when my mother thought it better to join with her and abuse me soundly. My assurances that the misfortune was a pure accident convinced her of my innocence, though they had quite failed to convince my aunt, and she came over to my side at once, and tried, with all the eloquence of which she was possessed, to win the irate old lady; but in vain. Miss Gregg was most fully persuaded that I had intentionally offered to her dignity the insult it had recently received, and she continued to express her hostile sentiments in the most indignant terms.

We proceeded for some time to talk in the most persuasive and convincing manner at our command, but to no purpose. My aunt would not listen to what we had to say in my defense, and declared persistently and in the most emphatic terms that she would go home at once and never enter our house again. We knew too well what effect such conduct would have upon us, that it would be the end of all our hopes; and we were getting more and more into despair, when suddenly a bright idea came to me. I would go and fetch Claribel. I had the utmost belief in her power of soothing people.

My mother soon understood from the signs I made her what I thought of doing, and, as she evidently approved my idea, I left her trying to pacify my aunt and persuade her of my innocence, and started off. It did not take me long to get over the ground between our house and Mr. Myer's, or to explain what had happened to his daughter; and in a very short time Claribel and I returned together.

It turned out just as I expected. Although my aunt was still very angry, and at first would not even look at the intended mediator, before long she had given in to her pretty coaxing ways and was sitting at the dinner table in our best parlor on my father's right hand, with my dear girl on the other side of her.

Of course, after this there was no good in pretending to keep up her resentful feelings, and my aunt spent the rest of the day and the succeeding night under our roof as she had originally intended. I did my very best during that time to cancel, by constant attention, the bad impression that had been made upon her. And I suppose I in a great measure succeeded, for, as she was going away, and I was standing at the door of the coach in which she was seated, waiting for it to start, she put her hand upon my head, and said:

"I believe that you did not intentionally insult me, after all, Sebastain."

Another moment, and the coach had driven off, and I had seen my aunt for the last time.

* * * * * * *

It is now some years since this memorable event happened. I have become a farmer on my own account, and am not very far from the place in which Mr. Myer and my father still live. Claribel has changed from a lively girl into a sweet, contented woman, and we are surrounded by numerous rosy cheeked, healthy looking children. Not very long after her visit to our house, my aunt died, and left me her heir. The property was enough to enable me to purchase the farm I now possess, and to marry Claribel at once.

We are very happy, and never forget to associate the memory of Miss Gregg with our happiness. But even at this distance of time we can never think without a smile of the accident that so nearly made shipwreck of all our hopes. And of all the stories I tell my children as we sit round the fire of a winter's evening, the one they like best to hear is the history of how I nearly lost my aunt's legacy.

A Louisville marshal, charged with seizing a steamboat on a writ, furnished another steamboat with a cannon and guns for the crew, and started out to chase. The vessels came together after a long run, and a fire was opened from each. The marshal and the captain of the chased boat were killed. The fight was witnessed by hundreds of spectators from the banks of the river.

A Wisconsin lady who has placed a real Venetian gondola in one of the lakes of that State, is frequently wounded by hearing it called "that old black dugout."

How to Kill the Potato Bug.

A letter from Professor Packard has just been published by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Middletown, Conn., which contains these statements:

The "potato bug" may be looked for early in June. Its eggs will be found on the under surface of the leaves; they are bright orange-red and quit large. The beetle itself is a roundish insect, half an inch long, has ten black stripes on the back, and is reddish underneath. It is larger than the "lady-bug," which somewhat resembles it. The grub is thick, fat, and orange red in color, lives about ten days on the leaves and stems, after which it enters the ground to become a beetle. Thus nearly all the life of the insect is passed on the plant. The offspring of last year's beetles will begin to lay eggs in about fifty days from the time the egg from which itself sprung was deposited. Probably not more than two crops of them will appear in our climate, but each female is capable of producing more than a thousand eggs.

The remedies are hand picking, both of the mature beetle, the grubs and the eggs. They should all be burned. Paris green is also largely used. This is a most deadly poison, containing arsenic. It is almost insoluble in water. It may be mixed with plaster, flour or fine dry earth, and dusted on the plants from a sifter or bellows, or applied stirred up in water, about a tablespoonful to a pailful, and thrown from a syringe, or sprinkled from a watering pot. In any case great care must be taken not to breathe the dust or handle with naked hands.

A number of specimens collected in New York are being analyzed in the laboratory of the station. They range in price from twenty-eight cents per pound (wholesale) to eighteen cents, and contain from ten and one-half to forty-six per centum of insoluble adulterations. The arsenic varies from fifty-five per centum in the best to twenty per centum in the lower grades. Some are mixtures of Scheele's green, others are Schweinfurth green. The former, when pure, contains seventy-one and one-half per centum of arsenious acid and twenty-eight and one-half per centum of copper oxide. The latter should contain fifty-eight per centum arsenious acid, thirty-one per centum copper oxide and ten per centum acetic acid. From these facts it appears that it will be most economical to buy the best. Ask for pure paris green. It will probably cost fifty cents per pound. If it seems to be of doubtful quality send a small sample to the station at Middletown for analysis, first finding out the name of the manufacturer. No time should be lost if the potato crop is to be saved, as the beetle has appeared in alarming numbers in many parts of the State.

Somnambulism Extraordinary.

Le Courrier du Nord of a recent date tells a sensational story of a somnambulist. A Mme. D., residing at her country house near St. Armand, had for some time been annoyed by numerous petty thefts of jewelry, lace and other articles of similar character. Entrance to the chateau was so difficult as to be practically impossible; the fidelity of the servants of the family was beyond question, and the whole affair was one of the most impenetrable of mysteries, when the lady's son, an officer just back from Africa, arrived at the house, and, being informed of the mysterious disappearances, undertook to watch for the successful thief. Concealing himself at night in the corridor of the chateau, he watched till one o'clock, when a shadowy figure made its appearance, at which he presented his pistol and drew the trigger. The cap snapped, but the arm was not discharged, and by the flash of the cap the officer recognized the thief. It was his mother. The lady was a somnambulist, and was in the habit of stealing nightly her own jewelry and laces and hiding them in a cupbord in the corridor. There all the missing valuables were on investigation discovered.

An Asiatic Monster.

A correspondent of the *Invalide Russe*, writing from Khokand, says that Fulat-Bek (Pulad-Beg—the steel prince) was held in great abhorence by the natives for his excessive cruelty and brutality. His favorite pastime was slaughtering innocent people like so many sheep. This odious monster is said to have taken the lives of 3,700 people during his short reign in Marghilan. He was particularly relentless toward the family of Hudoyar Khan, slaying not only the wives of his rival, but also the little children. After the capture of Marghilan by Skobeleff this general would not allow his men to occupy the citadel—*i.e.*, the late residence of Fulat—for it literally reeked with blood, and had become adisgusting charnel h[ouse]

Items of Interest.

There is a wide distinction between being a man of fortune and a fortunate man.

He who is prone to cut up in his youth is likely to be cut down in his prime.

Men will frequently give assent to philanthropical views, but not a cent to carry them out.

The St. Louis *Despatch* remarks that while railroad companies are cutting each other's throats is a good time to see the country.

In the Massachusetts Unitarian convention a member said there would be no need of mentioning God in the Constitution if the people took care to elect Congressman who had God in their hearts.

It is stated that during the last ten years the increase of the property of the Protestant church in this country has been about eleven per cent., while the increase of the Catholic church has been forty-two per cent.

"Isn't that a beautiful piece of music?" said one of Mrs. Clogger's female boarders, as she turned from the piano. "I like it very much," replied Jones; "particularly those long rests that occur all through it."

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says the stage drivers between that city and Kingston are to be provided with umbrellas to hold over the stage robbers in case it rains, while they are robbing the mails and relieving the passengers.

Rather a neat thing in advertisements is to be seen on the banks of the Clyde in bonny Scotland. The proprietors of the Glasgow *News*, a tory journal, have rented the estate of Bullwood, near Dunoon, which lies sloping to the firth of Clyde, and on the turf they are cutting the name of the paper in letters seventy feet long.

Massacre of Christians.

The London *Times'* Therapia correspondent writes as follows: At Perouchitza, a village of two thousand inhabitants, at the foot of the Rhodope ridge, the population had given no signs of disaffection, and had, on the contrary, sent word to the authorities at Philippopoli to solicit protection against some Mussulman neighbors who evinced unfriendly intentions. No notice was taken of their application. Some of the Mussulman mountaineers of the neighborhood soon assembled round the village, and called upon the Christians to deliver up their arms. Upon their refusal a struggle began, which ended in the complete destruction of the village.

Of its inhabitants only about nine hundred women and children were spared, who are now sheltered at Philippopoli in a state of utter wretchedness and destitution. Five hundred women and children of the village of Avratalau, which has met with the same fate, have also sought the same refuge. Those of Balak and other localities are equally burnt out of their homes, bereft of their fathers and husbands, and starving in the streets of Tartar Bazardjik and Outlookkein. Bands of armed Mussulman maraunders—chiefly Circassians—have been organized, who carry on havoc and desolation from village to village, and who do not even spare the lives of inoffensive wayfarers. Murders are so frequent that some of the bodies are left to rot unburied in the fields. Twelve of the fugitives from Perouchitza, women and children, have been massacred at the very gates of Philippopoli.

Complete anarchy reigns in one of the richest provinces of the empire, and only at two days' distance from the capital. In the town itself of Philippopoli the alarm is naturally very great. Rumors circulate of hostile intentions harbored against the archbishop and the Bulgarian notables of the place, who are pointed out as the instigators of the insurrection, etc.

Doing the Exposition.

If one imagines that the Exhibition can be examined in a day that idea should be at once dismissed, for it is impossible for a visitor to even pass through all the buildings in that time. A month should really be taken, employing four or five hours daily, to properly and understandingly "do" the Centennial and obtain a clear and distinct conception of the principal exhibits of each nation and of the main objects of attraction and interest in each [illegible]. The show [illegible] no [illegible] re[illegible]

The People's Advocate.

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J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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Saturday, June 17, 1876.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Cincinnati Convention has met and organized. Before THE ADVOCATE reaches its subscribers, the ticket will have been made. From the tenor of the speeches made by Ex. Gov. Morgan, who called the convention to order, Hon. T. N. Pomeroy, Senator Logan and other men whose names are known all over the land, it is clear that an aggressive campaign, waged upon the traditional issues of the party will follow. The harmony manifested insures a cordial support of the ticket nominated and is a guarantee of success.

SHALL REPUBLICANS BE PREFERRED IN THE DISPENSING OF PATRONAGE?

At this late day there are some Republicans who think that in the conciliation of the independent Conservative press of the South, there is hope for a favorable influence by them in behalf of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. Hence when public patronage is to be dispensed these papers are preferred to sound republican papers, on the ground that the poor we have alwas with us. This may be a good policy, but such support will prove a broken reed.

It is true that the Negro element of the South is naturally republican; but to reason that it, therefore, needs not the moral and substantial support of the republican party is to misjudge human nature. That element suffers enough for its devotion to principle from political enemies. Shall it receive the cold shoulder from professed political friends?

The sudden prostration of Mr. Blaine, last Sabbath awakened deep and universal sympathy throughout the country. The men who had "compassed sea and line to make one proselyte" and ransacked all the old letters of this honorable gentleman to destroy his reputation wisely refrain from comment, save that it was a slight case of sunstroke superinduced by heat.

A few days of quiet will restore him to health, should no unfavorable symptons be present. He is even [illegible]

must have been severely felt by that divine. This talented orator warmed up on the subject and drew the tremendous applause of the audience. Dr. Turner will soon sing "Carry me back to my sunny summer home," if he preaches any colonization doctrine in this region.

A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our patrons have patiently borne without complaint the glaring typographical errors which have frequently appeared in this journel. Our correspondents can materially assist us in reducing these to a minimum, by carefully preparing the articles they wish published and *not* after having got together a rough draft of their ideas, add to the already heavy burdens of the editor by appending these words: "I wrote this hurriedly; please excuse bad spelling and correct all mistakes."

We do not mean to imply that there is not a responsibility resting upon us to give our readers a paper which in point of it arrangements, the grammatical and rhetorical construction of its articles, its style, and press work will favorably compare at least with the average weekly newspaper; but we insist that in this work we have the co-operation of *all* of our correspondents. Nearly two hundred years ago, Horace said: "Reject the verse which much time and much correction hath not improved, and hath not polished ten times by the exactest rule."

Some of our correspondents follow this advice of Horace and are faultless in this respect, others are not and to these others these lines are written.

NOTES FROM PETERSBURG.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The campaign for Congressional nomination in this fourth district, has became very exciting. At Brunswick Court last Monday, in addition to the two candidates that delivered speeches, there were Messrs, Jos. P. Evans, Ross Hamilton, P. J. Carter, Landon Boyd, J. P. Ivey, R. L. Jones, Robert Whittaker, Geo. M. Arnold, Osborne Wingfield—and some one or two others representing their respective candidates. Whoever gets the nomination, will be supported by *all*.

VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual meeting of the Virginia Educational and Historical Association, will be held at the First African Baptist Church, Richmond, August 15th, 10 o,clock a. m.

Several papers on interesting educational and historical topics will be read before the Association. It is to be hoped that the friends of education will not fail to be prompt in attendance.

The progremme as far as relates to the topics considered and discussed is as follows:

P. H. Murray will deliver an address on Civilization and its dependence on physical causes; O. M. Stewart, on Industrial Drawing in our public schools; Sterling Gardiner, A. M. the relative discipline afforded by Mathematics and Classical or Scientific studies; Miss Rose Dixon———; Mr. J. H. Bowser, a historical and statistical sketch of the colored people of Virginia.; Miss M. F. Woolfolk, Music in schools; Mr. E. A. Bolling, Progress of Education in the South since Emancipation; Miss Alice W. Kinckle, Home Influence in education, and Mr. H. B. Fry, on the Mortality rate among the colored people of Virginia. There are also three topics for debate.

1st. Is it necessary in our towns, cities, and other large school districts to have separate and distinct school boards composed wholly or in part of colored men, in order to secure to colored schools better school facilities than result from the present plan? Discussion opened by Walter R. Watkins, of Liberty, Va.

2d. What changes are needed in our school law to throw safe guards around the school fund, to prevent its misapplication, and warrant in all cases a fair and equitable proportion [illegible] to his fund to colored schools? [illegible]ed by the President, J. W. [illegible]well.

[illegible], Must colored teachers for col[illegible]chools, be insisted upon where[illegible]ssible? Opened by Rev. W. [illegible]rick.

The librarian Mr. John G. Baugh, will give a report of the efforts made by the Ex-Board, and with what success to secure a historical library for the Association.

EDUCATIONAL.

RICHMOND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

MR. EDITOR:

Having had the pleasure of attending the Commencement Exercises of the Richmond Institute, held in the First Baptist Church, on the 10th and 11th of May, I should be pleased to make mention of it in your paper and also add a few words of encouragement.

Never in my life have I had greater cause to be proud of my race, and when I think how they have persevered in the face of much opposition. I can but think how much more we as a people might do if we were willing to be more untiring and self denying in the grand cause. The exercises were all good. I was much please with the oration delivered by Mr. J. Bussel—Subject, "Advantage of Thinking," it showed careful thought and study on the part of the speaker.

The next in order was Mr. J. C. Brown—Subject, "Advancement of Civilization"—in which I was much interested. Mr. J. P. Robinson closed with an Essay on the "Triumph of Knowledge"—he deserves much credit, it being well written and excellently delivered. The exercises were interspersed with selections from Moody and Sankey's Gospel Hymns, with which we were much pleased, for the singing was rendered with fine effect. The entertainment closed with addresses from speakers from different parts of the Country.

My visit will long be remembered with pleasure and delight and not the least among many gratifying incidents, the kind attention I received at the Hotel.

I will close with the sincerely expressed hope that the career of the Institute may be a glorous one, and that many shining lights may go forth to shed additional lustre on its fair fame. And above all, that our young men may prize more highly than ever the advantages placed before them to prove an honor to themselves and their Country.

Respectfully,
C. C. MILTON.

Philadelphia, Pa.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT COLORED SCHOOLS, WASHINGTON.

The first graduating exercises of the normal department of colored schools, Washington, D. C., took place Thursday evening, June 8th, in the Hall of the Sumner building. The room was tastefully decorated with pictures hung from the walls, and with the stage beautified by lovely arches of rosebuds overhead. On one side "1862" told the time at which the first movement toward the establishment of colored public schools in the district was made, and "1876" suggested the almost marvellous progress made.

Introductory remarks were made by the Superintendent G. F. T. Cook, and after a short programme, interspersed with music, in which each member of the graduating class read an essay or delivered an original oration, the following ladies and gentlemen were presented with certificates of graduation: Misses Margaret E. Beckett, Mary A. Jones, Carrie E. Pryor, Fanny S. Bruce, Matilda A. Wheeler, Mary E. Syphax and Rachel A. C, Mann, and Messrs. John F. Freeman, Hiram F. Gray, J. Edw. Mason, William H. Smith and Alexander C. Shippen.

Mr. Robert Purvis presented the certificates and Dr. Mayo, of Mass., placed on the neck of Miss Matilda A. Wheeler, the first honor medal. Dr. Mayo in his address which combined instruction with entertainment, eloquence and mirth, dwelt at length upon the fact that while the greatest civil revolution in our history had been effected, another, a silent, but none the less powerful revolution had taken place. the occupancy of the schools of the country by female teachers. He was forcibly reminded of this fact when the lady upon whose neck this medal had been placed was soon to swell this vast army and mould the infant mind. After the close of the gentleman's speech, the audience dispersed.

Separate Political Organizations.

The Norfolk *Day Book* encourages distinct and separate political organizations based on race and color, within the ranks of the Republican party and in the same voting precincts, wards and cities. In this it has the hearty support of Col. Joseph T. Wilson, a prominent local politician, hitherto remarkable for his earnestness and fidelity to principle. This project is a step backward. The movement is not only anti-republican, and inconsistent with the tenets of the party as expressed in its platform, but carried to its legitimate conclusion, will prove impracticable, absurd and sure to increase the difficulties souget to be obviated. If there must be colored and white republican ward organizations, why not colored and white republican county committees; colored and white republican State conventions; colored and white republican national conventions constantly laboring to adjust and readjust complications on the color-line. It is akin to to the proposition of an erratic South Carolina politician who wanted all the officers of the country to be divided on the color-line. However beautitul in theory, it requires no extraordinary mind to see its impracticability and foolishness.

It is too late in the day to contend for separate organizations in the republican party. If there are white men who refuse to unite with political organizations in which colored men are found, and because of this fact, their republicanism is doubtful; their proper place is in the conservative party with its white leagues, white liners and white supremacy dogma. Under the law of progress, the color-line in church and State is gradually fading away, and it is but the work of bourbonism to continue or establish it now.

There are doubtless reasons why the present system of organizations has failed to remove all obstacles to perfect success. The colored men may be ignorant of the theory of our government, and the actions of some unscrupulous demagogues among them may very naturally beget disgust among educated and refined white men; but it is the duty of these white men, nevertheless, to neutralize the vicious effects of this demagogism and to correct the mistakes of ignorance by giving that practical instruction and sound information which will be the antidote of false teachings.

To advise colored republicans to form exclusive political organizations is to surrender to conservatism; is to practice what they openly avow as one of the fundamental principles of their party organization; and is the most effective step to retard the progress of republicanism in the South.

VIRGINIA BUILDING AND SAVING COMPANY.

We call the attention of the readers of the ADVOCATE to the advertisement, in another column, of the Virginia Building and Savings Company, located in the city of Richmond.

This Company was chartered by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, on the 28th day of March, 1876, and proceeded at once into operation.

The Company has for its objects:

1st. The accumulation of a fund by monthly instalments, special deposits, interests on loans, and fines, to enable stockholders to improve or erect buildings or to use in any way they may deem most advantageous.

2d. The purchase of real and personal estate, and to sell again as the Board of Directors may deem best.

3rd. The advancement of money on approved security, by trust-deed, or otherwise.

4th. The accumulation of a special fund to be used for the purpose of advancing temporary loans to members.

Although it has been in operation but two months, already, we learn, four hundred of its shares of stock have been taken representing $80,000 in paid-up shares. The people, notwithstanding the sad experience which some of them have had with a similar financial institution, have rallied to this one with a unanimity and promptness, indicative, at once, of their fullest confidence in its soundness, and in the honesty and integrity as well as business experience, of its managers. This confidence is largely due, however, to the success of the Virginia Home Building Fund and Savings Fund Association, now winding up, its charter having nearly expired, and of which the Virginia Building and Savings Company is successor. Many of the managers of the former, possessing the fullest confidence of the people, have control of the latter. Prominent among them, and deserving of special mention, is Peter H. Woolfolk, Cashier, than whom no more prudent, conscientious and efficient officer could have been selected. Having as its Secretary carried the old Association through a season covering a period of seven years of great financial depression; he is peculiarly fitted by experience as well as natural endowment for the position he holds in the Company.

Since the organization of the Company, several of its members have enjoyed its benefits in a manner fully attesting its worth. This was notably so in the case of one individual whose property was about to be sold for no fault of his own. It was promptly redeemed by the Company, saving to the individual several hundred dollars, which would otherwise have found its way into the pocket of a Shylock.

We have no hesitation in commending the Company to the people of Virginia, (for, by the terms of the charter, it can operate any where within the State,) and asking for it, from them, cordial support and the fullest confidence.

Many of the officers are well known to us to be men of careful business habits, and others men of means who are stockholders, circumstances which in themselves are the most satisfactory evidences of its soundness and worth.

Such institutions are essential to the best material advancement of our people throughut the State. As individuals, operating separately, we can at best accomplish but little. Success lies and must come from organized associated efforts upon such principles as are commended by the results of experience and of time.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C., June 8, '76.

EDITOR PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

My Dear Sir:—

As the time draws nigh for us to buckle on our armor for the centennial presidential contest, we should not be unmindful of our duties as citizens and neighbors.

There is one important lessen, a majority of the American people have to learn: Remember to respect and honor the moral worth of your political opponent and give him credit for being as honest and sincere in his convictions as yourself. Every citizen should be a politician. The politician strives to meet argument with argument in a political contest; the demagogue meets argument with calumny, detraction and stale jokes.

Sarcasm, repartee and ridicule, are powerful weapons in argument, but carried into the realms of personality they become sources of hatred, discord and riot. History is philosophy, teaching by example, and that political party whose history gives us the best examples is the most entitled to the confidence of enlightened mankind; and it is for us to decide in the coming campaign which of the two great parties presents for our deliberation the purest record, and the noblest deeds of loyalty to the principles of self-government.

"Comparisons are odious," but odium attaches itself to that which, by common consent, is deemed detrimental to the stability, durability, and harmony of organized society. It is not the fault of history that forces us to lose confidence in the cause of a political organization, but the fault of those responsible for the acts recorded against it.

In making our nominations of candidates for positions of honor and trust, let us be guided by experience, prudence and caution.

Yours Truly,
J. WEED COREY.

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1876.

EDITOR PEOPLE'S ADVOCVTE,

My Dear Sir:—

One hundred years ago Virginia was the largest, wealthiest and most populous of the municipalities or colonies, and so continued in the ascendency for nearly half a century. To-day Virginia stands lower in the scale than many of the States not yet half a century old, and all through her own follies and superstitious dread of the spirit of progress and enlightment.

Had she followed the advice acted upon by the wealthiest and most populous States in the Union, she could still, to a great extent, control and guide the political events of the republic.

While New York and Pennsylvania are relying upon the civilizing influences of the school house and the printing press, Virginia still clings to the dogmatic aspersions of her ancient governors against the press, free schools for the masses, and for the divine right of human bondage.

She now has one of the grandest opportunities ever offered to a declining political power, to place herself in close alliance with the greatest commonwealths of the Union: New York Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, at the Cincinnati Convention, and assure the progressive minds and wealth of the North of her sincerity to build up her waste places and welcome and tolerate those, who alone, can place her beyond the reach of political and commercial bankruptcy.

The only way for Virginia to retrieve her lost power is to fall into line with the progressive ideas of the great and powerful North, cease her worship of geneological forests or questionable ancestries, and a generous and charitable people from the North and the West, will give her a helping hand. "The gods help them who help themselves." When Virginia led in the past, New York and Pennsylvania seconded her every effort, and now as these States are the leaders, let Virginia gratefully second their efforts in this our political centennial.

Yours Truly,
ETHYL ESPARTO.

Richmond Advertisements.

HOW TO GET HOMES.

Virginia Building & Saving Co.

Chartered March 28, 1876.

Par Value of each Share.....$200.
Monthly Payment on each Share $1.

OFFICERS.

D. F. BATTS, President.
J. W. TONEY, Vice-President.
PETER H. WOOLFOLK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Adams, R. M. Brooks,
Scipio Cox, Edward Cox,
Wm. H. Harris, J. B. Harris,
J. W. Toney, Taff. Lawson,
D. F. Batts, Landon Boyd,
J. Childress, S. T. Hueless,
Wm. L. Johnson.
Jas. E. Farrer, James Adams, E. Archer. } Trustees.
H. B. Fry, Solicitor.

The object of this Company is to accumulate a fund to enable its members to purchase houses, lots and farms, improve lands and remove encumbrances from real estate. This Company will also erect buildings for sale.

The Company is not confined to any particular locality, but its workings will extend anywhere within the limits of the State of Virginia.

Stockholders are entitled to a loan of two hundred dollars on each share of stock, payable in equal monthly payments, with 6 per cent. interest.

Stockholders may pay their monthly dues in advance, and receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for advance payments of not less than six or more than twelve months.

Every poor man can own his house or farm, and pay for it as he now pays rent.

All information cheerfully given at the office of the Company.

Address the cashier at the office of the Company, No. 313 5th St. N.
RICHMOND, VA.

R. P. BROOKS. H. B. FRY.

BROOKS & FRY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office, No 314 Broad Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Practice in all the Courts of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

EAGLE HOTEL,

No. 620 Broad St., bet. 6th and 7th,
RICHMOND, VA.

JAS. T. FRY, Proprietor.

I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week, at the Cheapest Rates.

Meals at all hours. Barber shop attached.

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

READ THIS.

To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

This FREEDMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, as a work of art is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, and is illustrative of one of the most notable events in modern history. The photograph is a faithful representation of the original. Subscribe to the ADVOCATE for six months and receive this work of art *free*.

BEWARE.—We met a gentleman on the street this week and asked him to subscribe to the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. 'Why,' said he, you got five dollars from me the other day for your paper. Whom do you mean? we said; "Not you, but a party came to me for money for the paper and I gave him five dollars."

There was a party put in jail in Prince William County, last month for misrepresentation. This is the first time we have heard of this five dollar business.

THE time is rapidly approaching when our newly elected city officers will take charge of the city government; and in order that the people may be able to judge between the officers appointed by twenty-four men, and those elected by the people, as to their fitness for the discharge of the duties incumdeut upon them, they, the people, demand of the outgoing officers a full report of the Corporation affairs, so that the incoming officers may know their starting point.

What is the indebtedness of our city? Can any one tell; if so we have been unable to find them. The revenue bill brought in by the committee from year to year fixes a tax on every dog of $1.00; but when one goes to pay that tax it is $1.25. Does this extra quarter of a dollar find its way in the city treasury? We think not, but it goes into the pocket of an officer who is paid $1,000 per annum to do that very work.

TELL the people in whose hand is the plate on which our corporation bonds are printed? What becomes of the corporation scrip that is paid to the tax collector from time to time as taxes? The people have a little curiosity to know about these things.

How about the accounts of the gas works? Would it not be advisable to have this matter investigated that the people may know whether or not any of this money has been placed on exhibition in the house at Philadelphia, which the *Gazette* suggests should be set apart for stolen property? The people would like to look upon the young man custodian of this property;—probably some Montpelier Stock, a little State Treasury money, or a few thousand of the public school fund might greet their eyes.

One thing the people demand and will have; and that is an investigation and full report on these matters. If the retiring officers do not give information, the incoming officers will.

WANTED agents in every county in the State to work for the ADVOCATE.

OUR subscription is changed to $2.00 a year. No change for three or six months, nor will persons who have already subscribed for one year, suffer in consequence of this change.

FOR the convenience of those subscribing to the ADVOCATE for six months and receiving the beautiful premium which we *give away free of charge*, we have arranged to supply a handsome *passe patou* frame on the receipt of twenty-five cents additional. These frames are very fashionable and are furnished at *wholesale rates* to the subscribers of THE ADVOCATE.

REV. M. T. LEWIS, of Charlottesville, was in our midst this week with his Marcy's Sciopticon exhibiting scripture scenes. Mr. Lewis has traveled quite extensively in Virginia with his magic lantern, and been universally successful. He will canvass for PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

PERSONAL.

H. M. Brown, theological student at Princeton, N. J., is at home in Washington, with his family and friends. He occupied the pulpit of the 15th St. Presbyterian Church Sunday night.

R. E. D. Venning and Joseph Hill of the Institute for Colored Youth, Jerome Baptiste and Wm. Price of Philadelphia, were last Sabbath at the dedicatory exercises of the St. Augustine Catholic church.

Delegates to the National convention from the Central and South Atlantic States dwelled awhile in Washington en route to Cincinnati.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

While a large number, almost the entire adult male population is laboring under strong excitement and anxiety, reading with wonderful avidity every movement of the politicians at Cincinnati and the preliminaries for St. Louis, another and larger portion of our population, our boys and girls, our young men and young women at school and college, look forward to examination and commencement day with hopeful anxiety.

When these days come, parents, guardians and friends with astonishment hear their children whom day by day they have watched, and in whom they have seen no perceptible change, give evidences of such scholarship and training as to make the former less confident of their intellectual superiority—the latter more sure they are becoming men and women very fast. Passing to the higher grades where the course of a liberal education is completed, the recipient of the diploma, the wearer of the medal, the bearer of the prize, thinks as much of the victory won as the politician who by less scrupulous means makes a master stroke in the fortunes of his party.

Considering that these young men and women will soon on the stage of active life displace the actors and the ideas of the present generation, the commencement, is an eventful day, no less important in its influence on society, on government, and national life than "a field day" on the floor of Congress; and the one who carries off the honors of his class no less distinguished than many a "favorite son."

STORER COMMENCEMENT.

One of the holidays among the education loving classes of colored people in the Valley of Virginia is the Commencement day at Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Hither, last Thursday, large numbers of colored people, from the principal towns of the Shenandoah and Potomac Valleys, went to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul." The graduates from the Normal deportment were Wm. A. Arter, Philip L. Barber, Sarah E. Bell, Mary F. Jackson, Christopher Jones, Etta Lovett, John P. Lovett, Thomas S. Lovett and Fannie L. Williams. The Salutatory by Miss Etta Lovett was considered especially fine, and rendered with the taste and emphasis which distinguishes the training of this school.

Not of less remark was the elocutionary perfection with which Miss Fannie L. Williams rendered her piece on Temperance. The Valedictory by Christopher Jones, might have been improved had a little less the "preacher's style" been affected. It was however solid and thoroughly filled with the elements of that strong common sense which distinguish him in the pulpit. The declamation prizes of the under graduates were given to Jacob Rideout and Annie Deams. In the Classical department the original essays of the Misses Franklin, Mary and Coralie, entitled "Heroes of Emancipation" and "Henry Wilson" were in choice of words, method of treatment and grace in delivery, very creditable indeed. The entertainment consisting of Music, Dialogues, Tableaux &c., which took place at night was a very enjoyable affair.

Delia B. Washington, of Washington City, presided at the piano and discoursed some unusually sweet music during the intervals of the parts.

Storer College may be said to be a success, if we except the tendency of the school to guide its students too high. Out of a community which have had common schools yet for a short time, and those of an inferior character, it is impossible to select students for Normal and Academic departments; and, yet Storer, to keep up her aspirations to be a College, must necessarily hurry them through her primary branches in order to fill up the higher departments. The writer of this has the friendliest motives knowing that so many of Storer students in examinations for teacherships in Virginia, obtained very inferior Certificates, because, it was found they knew *more of Algebra than Arithmetic, and of Latin than English.* Prof. Brackett and Rev. Morrell are nevertheless worthy of the support of the entire colored people of Virginia in having established and conducted an Institution which has sent a very pure and efficient class of ministers and teachers throughout the Valley.

P. H. M.

SHALL A MAN BE DEFEATED IN THE 4TH DISTRICT SIMPLY BECAUSE HE IS COLORED? A communication appears in the ADVOCATE of the 3d inst., recommending the Hon. W. H. H. Stowell to the voters of the 4th Congressional District, and declaring him to be the best choice for Congress which the people could make. No exception can be taken to what the writer says of Mr. Stowell's integrity, ability and devotion to Republican principles; but it is generally understood and conceded that he will not be a candidate for the nomination, as he intends to leave the State and remove to Minnesota. Mr. Stowell is not mentioned in connection with the Congressional nomination of that District, and no effort has been made to bring him before the people, it being settled that he declines to run again. The contest at present is between Mr. M. R. DeMortie and Jos. Jorgenson. This District is composed of a majority of colored voters. No white man is ever seen in a Republican meeting. Colored men *are the party* and the only white men in the District who profess to be Republicans hold office and do nothing else. In cities where they live (such as Petersburg, which is Jorgenson's home) they manifest no disposition and make no effort to support and perpetuate the principles of Republicanism. Having no local interests, it matters little to them whether the poor Negro is protected in his rights or shot down at the polls (which was the case in Petersburg,) when, it will be noticed, *not a single white man is hurt.* Still, however, they desire to secure every office and to compel Negroes to vote for them.

There are a few impecunious, treacherous, and purchasable colored men who assist in the promotion of these fellows and who, for their services, are rewarded with money and contempt. They are sacrificing their only opportunity to be represented by a man of their own race; and what majority of any other race would forego the privilege and honor of being represented by one of their own class and kind? But because Mr. DeMortie is a Negro and Mr. Jorgenson a white man, there are colored Judases in the District who bow beneath the spell of his color and, fawning like spaniels, kiss the feet of the master who keeps his heel upon their slavish neck. With every State in the Union, where the Negroes have a majority, represented by a colored man, (such as North Carolina, Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi) Virginia is the only State without such a representation, and only because our so-called leading Negroes are jealous of one another and blind to the plain duty which is imposed upon them by circumstances too obvious to be ignored. But the people of the District are alive to the importance of this issue, and I am reliably informed that in every county strong influential, determined friends are working with great success to secure the nomination of Mr. DeMortie. The chief reliance and hope, it is said, of Dr. Jorgenson, is to buy the convention which makes the nomination. This is the plan of his friends, and they boast that money can secure any nomination which may be desired. This is a gross slander on the people of the District and it is certain that these debauchers of our race will be sadly disappointed when the convention meets.

One of Dr. Jorgenson's speakers said he did not believe a colored man ought to go to Congress, and that he would never vote for one. Such is their programme. We only have the right to vote for common-place white men and *dare not use our own majority as we choose.* But this nefarious purpose shall be foiled. DeMortie will succeed and our rights will be maintained.

S. C. B.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Another accession to the journalistic ranks in Virginia is found in *The Weekly Bulletin*, published at Fredericksburg.

It is republican in politics, and will be found laboring for the success of the Cincinnati nominee. There is a field of labor open in this State for the republican press, so extensive that it cannot be well cultivated by the few widely scattered journals of our political way of thinking. We, therefore, welcome the *Bulletin*, and trust it will get the necessary support to become a fixture.

Washington Advertisements.

C. N. THOMAS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
And Examiner in Chancery,
460 Louioiana Ave., Washington, D. C.
Practices in all the courts of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the U. S.

WM. L. FREEMAN,
HAIR DRESSER,
1905 K Strret, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

If you want a nice comfortable place at which to lodge or get lunch,
GO TO THE
Eureka Lodging & Lunch Rooms
IN CONNECTION WITH THE EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
Mrs. LOUISE C. BUTLER, Pro.'s.
907 D St., bet. 9th and 10th Sts., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN E. BLANHEIM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 927 N Street N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. D. BALTIMORE,
ENGINEER AND MACHINIST,
And General Repairer of
SEWING MACHINES, GUNS, CLOCKS, LOCKS, BELL HANGING, STOVES AND REPAIRING IN METAL
505 3d Street, bet. E & F, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1776. 1876.
A TEN DAY'S
Feast in the Wilderness,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF UNION BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH,
AT UNION BETHEL HALL,
M Street, bet. 16th and 17th,
(WASHINGTON, D. C.)
Commencing, Monday, June 12, 1876.
Tickets, 50 cents.

J. A. POLKATY,
BOOK AGENT AND DEALER IN STATIONERY,
M, bet. 12th and 43th Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Alexandria Advertisements.

ICE CREAM.
J. S. FORCE'S CELEBRATED ROCK ICE CREAM will carry three miles in paper. Cream of all flavors and of the best quality will be furnished from one to one thousand quarts. Families, Evening Sociables, Pic-nics, &c., supplied on the most reasonable terms. Also a large stock of Confectionery. Ice Cream Parlors second floor, especially for Ladies.
J. S. FORCE,
125 King St., Alexandria, Va.

GO TO THE
MARSHALL HOUSE
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
S E. Cor. Pitt & King Sts.,
L. GENZBERGER & SON,
Alexandria, Virginia.
☞ Where can always be found the largest, cheapest and best selected stock of Men's, Boy's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes in the city.

Alexandria Advertisements.

ARTHUR WHITE,
Barber & Hair Dresser,
CAMERON ST. NEAR FAIRFAX,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

HARLOW BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES
And Liquors,
Corner Cameron and Royal Sts.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA,

FOR THE SUMMER.
H. BRENGLE'S
Ice Cream Parlors,
No. 129 King Street,
ARE NOW OPEN
☞ Ice Cream, Water Ices, Soda Water, Cakes, Pies, Fruit and Confectionary always on hand. Orders promptly attended to and families supplied.

GEORGE N. DUFFEY & CO.,
Clock and Watch Makers,
No. 127½ King Street,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

H. ANDERSON'S
RESTAURANT, LODGING
AND
BILLIARD SALOON,
No. 200 King Street, Near Columbus,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
☞ The Bar is constantly supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
GIVE US A CALL

S. K. LEE,
Dealer in
Groceries & Provisions
ALSO
WOOD AND COAL,
Corner Columbus & Gibbon Sts.,
Alexandria, Va.

OLD DOMINION
Livery & Sale Stable,
No. 11 NORTH WASHINGTON ST.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
WM. H. THORNTON, Proprietor.
☞ Horses and Carriages at all hours.
Special attention given to the sale of horses.

PRIVATE BOARDING
Can be had at 925 Bainbridge Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. W. H. CROMWELL.

J. M. HILL & CO.
PRINTERS,
AND
Paper Dealers,
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE
People's Advocate
FOR THE
CENTENNIAL YEAR!
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
$1.50 a Year.

RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing THURSDAY, June 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore....	6:25 a m	10:05 p m
" Washington..	8:20 "	11:33 "
" Alexandria....	8:50 "	12:05 a m
" Gordonsville.	1:10 p m	4:05 "
" Charl'sville...	2.00 "	5:00 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:00 "	8:40 "
" Dundee.....	8:00 "	12:25 p m

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Dundee daily	9:00 a m	4:05 p m
" Lynchburg...	11.40 "	8.35 "
" Charl'sville...	2.45 p m	12.08 a m
" Gordonsville.	3;40 "	1.23 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	7.55 "	5.40 "
" Washington..	8.30 "	6.10 "
" Baltimore.....	10.20 "	8.50 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.19 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN. Passengers leave Washington at 8.20 a. m., Alexandria at 8.50 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 4.40 a. m. Leave Strasburg at 6.35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH. Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

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Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

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R. H. HAVENER,
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE AND CURRENT EVENTS, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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Saturday, June 24, 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Rutherford B. Hayes,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

William A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR NATIONAL TICKET.

The wisdom of the nomination at Cincinnati of R. B. HAYES, of OHIO, for President and WM. A. WHEELER, of NEW YORK, for Vice-President is beginning to be apparent even to the most enthusiastic friends of Blaine, Morton, or Bristow. The ticket neither incurs the opposition of the administration, nor is it liable to any objections or short comings that may be urged against it. The candidates are both men whose lives are the best guarantee of their political principles. Republicans of long standing, they will get the support of the rank and file of the party. Men of integrity above suspicion, they will receive as cordial a support from the independent voters of the Country, as Bristow, or Adams could have claimed. It may not arouse much of that wild enthusiasm, or cause the *furore* with which the name of some great favorite would be greeted; but it will receive the hearty approval and firm support of all classes as a ticket that has in it such elements of strength, personal and political, that it will be morally impossible for the Democracy to surpass it.

The Democracy have taken great pains to collect evidence of Mr. Blain's business relations, intending to publish the same in the event of his nomination at Cincinnati. They had even gone so far as to have documents prepared on the subject. What will they do with them now? Better [illegible] they

THE CENTENNIAL.

The corner stone of a monument erected to the memory of the Rt. Rev. Richard Allen, founder and first bishop of the A. M. E. Church, was laid Monday, on the Centennial grounds. The monument is to cost $7,000. It is life size and is to be unveiled July 4th. This is the first public monument to a Negro ever erected in this Country.

Last August the Colored Press Convention assembled at Cincinnati, recommended the erection of a monument to this pioneer in religious movements; but it was reserved for the Church the grandest, best monument to his memory, to inaugurate and complete the work.

"The war will be carried into Africa," as bitter, close and hotly contested as the campaign promises to be. Why not the Republican National Committee, send our ablest and most eloquent canvassers to some of the Southern States?

The influence of the popular orator is still powerful in the South, especially in the smaller towns and cities. Ex-Gov. Woodford, Col. Ingersoll, or George Wm. Curtis, might try a little with much profit to the cause.

The Democracy would hate very much to be met on their own ground by the able exponents of modern Republicanism; but they would dare not use violence to these eminent men. The moral effect of such a course upon Southern Republicans can not be over estimated. Even Gen. Logan, or Gen. Butler, might return from the South, doubting as to whether the Southerners had not after all originally intended to play a bold game of bluff.

The New York *Sun* thinks that in the Presidential campain the Negro will not be found so devoted to Republican principles as formerly. It misinterprets Ex-Gov. Pinchback's speech at Cincinnati Convention as a threat to make common cause with the white liners, white leaguers, murderers and banditti of the Southwest. "The wish is the father to the thought" and that's what the the matter with the *Sun*. The colored men of the South, the North and the West, will with very rare exceptions be found supporting Hayes and Wheeler against any thing the Democrats may set up.

The remarkable unanimity of sentiment among leading Republicans upon the duty of the National Government to protect its citizens at home as well as abroad is one of the hopeful indications of the times. With this sentiment in the North and a man in the War Department who means business, the Republicans need have no fears of the result in one-half of the Southern States. Gen. Butler struck the key note of this feeling when he said that the struggle is not over until every Negro of the South can sleep as quietly in his hut in Mississippi and Louisiana," without dread of political persecution, as any citizen in Massachusetts.

With the ticket nominated the Republicans ought to carry Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and North Carolina as well as South Carolina and Florida, for Wheeler and Hayes. *And they will do it.* The campaign on the part of the Republicans is to be an aggressive one. "The war is to be carried into Africa." The gallant and popular "prince of parliamentarians will be seen in the thickest of the fight, bearing aloft the standard of the Republicanism to victory!"

Three of the members of the present National Committee are colored, J. H. Deveaux, Georgia; Jere Haralson, Alabama; and P. B. S. Pinchback, La.

HAYS AND WHEELER RATIFICATION MEETING.

A rousing mass meeting to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, was held in front of the City Hall, Washington, [illegible]nday evening. Senator John A. [illegible]n presided. Rev. J. P. New[illegible] opened the meeting with prayer. [illegible]eches were delivered by Hons. [illegible], Sherman, Frelinghuysen, O. P. [illegible], Senator Oglesby, Attorney [illegible]neral Taft, Gen. B. F. Butler and [illegible]ers. After the adjournment the procession serenaded Hon. J. G. Blaine. Upon the appearance of that gentleman a perfect oration of cheers upon cheers greeted him. He made a handsome speech which our readers will find in another column. The President was serenaded at the Executive Mansion and the vast gathering dispersed.

The Republican Platform.

When in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power; its deeds have passed into history. and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankink, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in the national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First. The United States of America is a nation, not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective constitutions. The rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the

COMPLETE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS CITIZENS.

in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are the duties to which Republican party are sacredly pledged.

The power to provide for the enforcement of the principle embowdied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights.

To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until the results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by Presdent Grant the National government assumed to remove any doubts of purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of the United States notes in coin.

Commercial prosperity, public merits, and

NATIONAL CREDIT.

demand that these promises be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

Fifth. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of public service demand that this distinctness be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for apointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power these places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of public service and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of

ANY PUBLIC FUNDS

or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control.

Eighth. The revenues necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived fron duties on importations, which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth. We re-affirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the Government to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to native-born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the State for that purpose.

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the conntry.

Twelth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures in the law which concerns the personal and property relations of wifes, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth. The Constitution confers npon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government and the exercise of their power. It is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and the grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed agaiust the National Government, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would re-open sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and with making its control of the House of Representative the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reassuring and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiment of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense service in war and peace.

SPEECH OF MR. BLAINE.

Fellow Republicans: The condition of my health forbids that I should address you at length, and I fear my weak voice may fail to reach any considerable portion of the large crowd to whom I am so much indebted for the compliments of this call. Let me say in brief that I heartily join with you in ratifying the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. [Applause.] I know both the candidates well, and have known them long. They are true and tried, [a voice, so are you,] honest and competent, strong and popular. I do not believe it was possible for the national convention to present a more acceptable ticket to the great mess of American voters, and I have no doubt of its triumphant election in November. [Cheers.] To that great result your efforts and mine will, I am sure, be devoted with the most earnest zeal.

If I may be permitted to refer to the connection of my own name with the Republican nomination, let me say, gentlemen, that I look back upon it with pride and satisfaction, with not one tinge of regret at the final result. [Great applause.] I owe much to the true friends who so faithfully supported me, and I am sure that I do not entertain the slightest feeling of unkindness toward those who opposed me. I hope I can go turther, and say that out of all the fierce conflicts of the past half year I do not this moment cherish a trace of ill will or uncharitable feeling towards any political rival or any political opponent.

Let us look forward hopefully to the future for the peace and prosperity of the American people, wisely guarded by a Republican administration of the Government which shall be just to all sections and all citizens of our common country.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor of your call, I bid you a cordial good night.

When Mr. Blaine retired the sounds of approbation that followed him were stunning to the ears.

SPEECH OF MR. BUTLER.

Mr. Butler said it was hardly to be expected that he could add anything to the glorious testimony that had been given to them. But he would support Hays because he was a soldier of the Union. He bore npon his body the marks of rebel bullets, and he wanted no other certficate of character.

He was willing, as every other soldier of the Union, to forget the past, to bury out of sight the past, as they had their brothers in the green sod. He was willing to forget all—but upon one condition—that all over this country there should be no place where an American citizen could not have the full protection of the law. He might differ with some of his Republican friends in something—clean the bloody shirt and he would not shake it. The country guaranteed protection to their countrymen in foreign lands, and why not in their own country?

He looked to Rutherford B. Hayes, as a soldier of the Union, to finish this great work. He had not known that he would say anything, except to answer a slander upon his State of Masschusetts. One of their number had said that Massachusetts would support only one man in the Republican ranks. Massachusetts was ready to stand by any man whom the convention chose to select. He spoke of Mr. Wheeler as a personal friend—a man who would never desert his party. He conjured them that they lay aside every prejudice, throw aside every division of opinion, so that there might never come up in another election the question of human rights and human law.

RICHMOND SCHOOLS.

EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE:—

The public schools have just closed. The exercises at the Normal Colored school, were such as to make any one feel ashamed. In the first place I understand that not a single Minister or intelligent colored man was invited by the Principal of the school, though the exercises of the school were such as are common in common schools. The Normal school has never had any grade, certain studies are pursued; but there is no regular grade, no regular course, consequently those graduating from there have usually to go and perform the same physical labor that the uneducated masses perform. When a delegation of colored men waited upon the Principal and asked that the grade be raised, they were informed that there was no colored man in Richmond, that knew what grade meant.

This school has been formally delivered to the City by the authorities, and the present Principal is to be retained. We do hope that this school will be greatly improved under the management of the city and that it will become a High School indeed. One thing very noticeable under the past management, is the apparent dislike of all the young men who have gone away to be educated; and they are looked upon just as slaves who could read and write during the war; that is, as dangerous persons. The exercises of the grammar and primary schools were very good indeed; and considering the difference in the grade between the High and Primary schools, the latter certainly excelled. One bad feature in the white schools on their closing day, was the representation of the colored children in a negro minstrel show during their closing exercises. I suppose the white boys were blacked to represent the inferiority of the negro. They may have succeeded in doing this by burnt cork, to the satisfaction of the white audience, but they can't succeed in a mental combat.

We hope that soon the colored schools will all have colored teachers. We can't see why it is that white teachers can endure teaching negroes; but money will do anything. What is needed here above all things, is a business college. Then our young men can obtain a thorough business education, which will fit them for all the duties of life.

We have the brain, who will give us the college?

W. C. R.

The Republic Publishing Co., is publishing a series of political pamphlets—they are now nineteen of them—a copy of each of which they will send to any address on receipt of *twenty-five cents.* They embrace such topics as the Currency, the Tariff, the Southern Question, the Centennial, Civil Service, &c. Address,

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THE SUMNER TRIBUNE.

This spicy weekly has made its reappearance in a new dress and from its own office. We wish it success.

POMEROY'S GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Brick Pomeroy is stripping for the fight. He will commence to issue his *Great Campaign* from July 18th to Nov. 14th, inclusive for forty cents eighteen issues, or $2.50 per 100 copies. It will be lively.

Washington Advertisements.

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The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

READ THIS.

To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

This FREEDMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, as a work of art is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, and is illustrative of one of the most notable events in modern history. The photograph is a faithful representation of the original. Subscribe to the ADVOCATE for six months and receive this work of art *free*.

Virginia is sure to go Republican now, as we understand Dick Dogan has appointed Jim Dudley to canvass the State, with the power of calling to his aid as many as he thinks necessary. And as we saw Mr. Dudley up in "Pig Nose Alley," the other evening, we suppose he was looking for Robert I. Johnson and C. W. Brown, as his *aides-decamp*; but we would suggest to Mr. D. to call and see that politician, who went to see Mr. James L. Adams at 10 o'clock at night and advise him to get out a bogus ticket, which defeated Hannibal King. We think if you had this fellow with Robert I. you would not be troubled with cock crowing.

MEETING of the Trustees of the free school building association was held in the Seaton building, 21st inst. Present, Messrs. Seaton, King, Weir, Pepper, Davis, Douglass, Perpiener, Bryant and Simms. When our reportor appeared Mr. Perpiener, the chairman, said that no outsiders were allowed in their meeting, whereupn Mr. Seaton said that there was a resolution on the book admitting reporters; Mr. Weir said he would like to hear it; Mr. Bryant you offered it; the resolution was then read which settled the question.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, in which Mr. King presented a bill for lighting the room for $7.00- Mr, Douglass said that he was surprised at Mr. King, who was always preaching economy, who a few months ago refused to pay Mr. Seaton one cent for six years and a half-room rent. Now, he Mr. King brings in a bill for $7.00 for the use of a littie old oil lamp, that would not hold more than two cents worth of oil, and the board only had 11 meetings in a year, and two cents a night would be 22 cents. He did not understand how any honest man could expect economy when some one else was to be benefited, but when it was to their own benefit they did not mind charging the people seven dollars for 22 cents worth of oil. Mr. King asked Mr. Douglass if he thought he was a fool; I would see you as far in the devil as a humming bird could fly in seven days before I would work for nothing. Mr. Douglass said he thought Mr. King should be impeached, and he would offer a motion to that effect. The minutes were then approved. Mr. Seaton called for the report of the committee in regard to the books and papers. Mr. Bryant said that he had all the books and papers belonging to this board from the city school board, but the deeds he did not get as they were in the hands of some parties for examination. On motion of Mr. Douglass there was a committee appointed to get all the books and papers belonging to the board, and have them at the next regular meeting so the board can settle the difficulty between itself and Mr. Seaton.

The board then adjourned to the next regular meeting.

SUMNER SCHOOL—ALEXANDRIA CO.—CLOSING EXERCISES—PERSONS PRESENT.—The closing exercises of Sumner School, Alexandria, Co., Va.; occasioned much interest among the residents of neighborhood, on last Friday night. This school is situated at Hall's hill has been in charge of Miss Jennie E. Arnold, and has made rapid progress under her instruction during the year. The exercises began at 8 o'clock p. m. Besides the parents a large numbes of visitors was present, among whom were Mr. Wunder, Clerk of the School Board, Wm. C. Costin, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Ida Morris, a very accomplished teacher of Alexandria. At the conclusion of the very interesting exercises, Mr. Wonder presented Philip Walker and Thornton Hyson, with gold medals for the advancement in their studies during the year, and a silver medal to Rosina King for her regular attendance during the same period. The scholars, parents and friends were then invited to a large ball. A collation which had been provided was served, and a happy time was spent. At the "wee sma' hours" all retired well pleased.

The *Sentinel* stands on guard vigilantly and faithfully for HAYES and WHEELER. Who comes next?

CABINET CHANGES.

B. H. Bristow has withdrawn from the Cabinet. Senator L. M. Morrill, of Maine, is his successor. Ex-Secretary Bristow leaves in a few days for Louisville, preparatory to an extended tour on the Continent.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE GLORIOUS FOURTH IN PORTSMOUTH.

The well known BANNEKER LYCEUM, of Portsmouth, Va., is getting ready to have some demonstration on the fourth of July, in commemoration of the Independence of our Country. The following named persons were appointed as a Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. Wm. Reynolds, Geo. Teamoh, J. T. Wilson, On motion of Mr. Teamoh, the President A. E. Whiting was added to the Committee.

Alumni Association Normal Department Howard University—Election of Officers.

On Monday 17th inst., an alumni association of the Normal Department of the Howard University, was organized by the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws and the election of the following officers:

President G. H. Richardson, class of '71; Miss Alice W. Kinckle, class of '74 Vice-President; Miss M. E. Briggs, Cor. Sect'y; Geo W. Braye, class of '74 Rec. Sect'y; Miss Saunders, class of '76 Treasurer.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

Alexandria, Va., June 1st, 1876.

At a meeting of the 8th Congressional District Republican Committee, held in Alexandria, this day, it was decided to call a convention of the voters of this district, to be held at Leesburg, Loudoun Co., on the 12th day of July next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the forty-fifth Congress and a Presidential Elector.

The representation in the convention from each county to be as many as there are Magisterial districts in the County, and from the cities of Alexandria and Winchester, as many as there are wards in each city.

G. C. THORP, Chairman.
E. C. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

STATE ITEMS.

The question of starting a woolen factory in Danville is being agitated.

The United States Senate has passed bills removing the political disabilities of Samuel Jones and granting a pension to Fannie S. White, both of Virginia.

Mr. Wilton, of Halifax, formerly of Ohio, has raised more than $75 worth of butter from five cows in four weeks.

The *Danville News* suffers from the third term fever.

Gen. Harry Heith, has accepted the command of the Southern division of the Centennial legion which was resigned by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday, June 5th, until further notice, the Ferry Boats will run according to the following schedule:

Leave Washington: 6, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, and 11.30, a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15 and 7 p. m.

Leave Alexandria: 6, 7.30, 8.30 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, and 7 p. m.

S. S. HOWISON,
President Potomac Farry Co.

AN ELOPEMENT.

The local editor of the *Louisa Record*, who has so powerfully wielded is pen against the appointment of a colored postmaster, at Louisa C. H. Va., tried his dexterity in eloping with Miss Hackett, of this place last night.

The eloping party left the town by private conveyance and went to Gordonsville, with the intention no doubt to go to Washington on the first train. They were over taken there by the father of each party. They locked themselves up in a room at the hotel, and would not let their fathers in.

We think the editor will have more need of his skill in the management of his nuptial scheme, than his glowing articles upon the postoffice at Louisa. B.

June 15th, 1876.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. B. Fry, Solicitor of the Virginia Building and Savings Co., passed through *en route* to Reading, Pa., on a short visit home.

P. H. Murray, who has been engaged in the work of education at Winchester, is spending a few days with his relatives at Washington. The Prof. looks as lively as ever.

Richmond Advertisements.

HOW TO GET HOMES.

Virginia Building & Saving Co.

Chartered March 28, 1876.

Par Value of each Share.....$200.
Monthly Payment on each Share $1.

OFFICERS.

D. F. BATTS, President.
J. W. TONEY, Vice-President.
PETER H. WOOLFOLK, Cashier.

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J. H. Adams,	R. M. Brooks,
Scipio Cox,	Edward Cox,
Wm. H. Harris,	J. B. Harris,
J. W. Toney,	Taff. Lawson,
D. F. Batts,	Landon Boyd,
J. Childress,	S. T. Hucless,

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Jas. E. Farrer, James Adams, E. Archer. } Trustees.
H. B. Fry, Solicitor.

The object of this Company is to accumulate a fund to enable its members to purchase houses, lots and farms, improve lands and remove encumbrances from real estate. This Company will also erect buildings for sale.

The Company is not confined to any particular locality, but its workings will extend anywhere within the limits of the State of Virginia.

Stockholders are entitled to a loan of two hundred dollars on each share of stock, payable in equal monthly payments, with 6 per cent. interest.

Stockholders may pay their monthly dues in advance, and receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for advance payments of not less than six or more than twelve months.

Every poor man can own his house or farm, and pay for it as he now pays rent.

All information cheerfully given at the office of the Company.

Address the cashier at the office of the Company, No. 313 5th St. N.
RICHMOND, VA.

R. P. BROOKS. H. B. FRY.

BROOKS & FRY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office, No. 814 Broad Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Practice in all the Courts of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

EAGLE HOTEL,

No. 620 Broad St., bet. 6th and 7th,
RICHMOND, VA.

JAS. T. FRY, Proprietor.

I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week, at the Cheapest Rates.

Meals at all hours. Barber shop attached.

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The Advocate,

$1.50 PER ANNUM.

Alexandria Advertisements.

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Barber & Hair Dresser

CAMERON ST. NEAR FAIRFAX,
ALEXANDRIA. VA.

HARLOW BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, WINES And Liquors,

Corner Cameron and Royal Sts.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA,

FOR THE SUMMER.

H. BRENGLE'S

Ice Cream Parlors,

No. 129 King Street,

ARE NOW OPEN

☞ Ice Cream, Water Ices, Soda Water, Cakes, Pies, Fruit and Confectionary always on hand. Orders promptly attended to and families supplied.

GEORGE N. DUFFEY & CO.,

Clock and Watch Makers,

No. 127½ King Street,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

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RESTAURANT, LODGING

AND

BILLIARD SALOON,

No. 200 King Street, Near Columbus,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

☞ The Bar is constantly supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
GIVE US A CALL

S. K. LEE,

Dealer in

Groceries & Provisions

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WOOD AND COAL,

Corner Columbus & Gibbon Sts.,
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Livery & Sale Stable,

No. 11 NORTH WASHINGTON ST.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

WM. H. THORNTON, Proprietor.

☞ Horses and Carriages at all hours.

Special attention given to the sale of horses.

PRIVATE BOARDING

Can be had at 925 Bainbridge Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. W. H. CROMWELL.

J. M. HILL & CO.

PRINTERS,

AND

Paper Dealers,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE

People's Advocate

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL YEAR!

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

$2.00 a Year.

J. D. BALTIMORE,

ENGINEER AND MACHINIST,

And General Repairer of SEWING MACHINES, GUNS, CLOCKS, LOCKS, BELL HANGING, STOVES AND REPAIRING IN METAL

505 3d Street, bet. E & F, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. A. POLKATY,

BOOK AGENT AND DEALER IN

STATIONERY,

M, bet. 12th and 43th Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Alexandria Advertisements.

ICE CREAM.

J. S. FORCE'S CELEBRATED ROCK ICE CREAM will carry three miles in paper. Cream of all flavors and of the best quality will be furnished from one to one thousand quarts. Families, Evening Sociables, Pic-nics, &c., supplied on the most reasonable terms. Also a large stock of Confectionery. Ice Cream Parlors second floor, especially for Ladies.

J. S. FORCE,
125 King St., Alexandria, Va.

GO TO THE
MARSHALL HOUSE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

S E. Cor. Pitt & King Sts.,

L. GENZBERGER & SON,

Alexandria, Virginia.

☞ Where can always be found the largest, cheapest and best selected stock of Men's, Boy's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes in the city.

RAILROADS.

ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON RAILROAD CO. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The citizens of Alexandria are no doubt generally aware of the causes which abliged this company to withdraw its local passenger trains from from the depot corner of King and St. Asaph streets, to the A. & F. depot, at Fayette and Cameron streets; to compensate for the difference in distance between the present and former depots, the time of passenger trains between Alexandria and Washington has been reduced eight minutesf making the run between the two cities in twenty-five minutes; this, with the facilities we offer in the centralocation of the depot, corner of Sixth and B streets, Washington city, will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory to the patrons of the road.

GEO. C. WILKINS, Superintendent.
Office of the Superintendent, Baltimore, June 12, 1876—tf

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROADS

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 18th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore....	6:25 a m	10:05 p m
" Washington..	8:20 "	11:33 "
" Alexandria...	8:50 "	12:05 a m
" Gordonsville.	1:10 p m	4:05 "
" Charl'sville...	2.00 "	5:00 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:00 "	8:40 "
" Danville.....	7:57 "	12:20 p m
" Dundee.....	8:00 "	12:25 "
NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Dundee daily	9:00 a m	4:05 p m
" Danville.....	9:03 "	4:15 "
" Lynchburg....	11.40 "	8.35 "
" Charl'sville...	2.45 p m	12.08 a m
" Gordonsville.	3;40 "	1.23 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	7.55 "	5.40 "
" Washington..	8.30 "	6.10 "
" Baltimore.....	10.20 "	8.50 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.35 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m. Good connection at Manassas Junction with mail train to and from the South. Leave Front Royal in the morning, go to any point on main line as far as Charlottesville, and return to Front Royal at 9.35 p. m. same day, giving many hours' stay at Warrenton, Culpeper, Orange, &c.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8.20 a. m, Alexandria at 8.50 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 4.40 a. m. Leave Strasburg at 6.35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville twice daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West.

Twice daily connections with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, Eastward to Richmond, and westward to Staunton, White Sulphur and all the various Springs on that line.

Elegant Parlor Cars will be run with the day trains between Baltimore and White Sulphur Springs, leaving Baltimore at 6 25 a. m.

Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West. This is the only line running double daily trains South of Washington, and makes now the quickest time ever made between Washington and New Orleans, being less than 50 hours.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore 6.25 a. m.; also sleeper between Baltimore and Lynchburg, by night line.

Centennial Excursion tickets to Philadelphia on sale, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

G. J. FORBACRE Gen. Manager.
J. M. BROADUS, G. T. A. je17

RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.
BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

Commutation Tickets, 3 cents per mile. Annual Tickets, $60.

R. H. HAVENER,
ap24 General Ticket Agent.

1876 GREAT 1876

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.

Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot o BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9.28 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11.38 p m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.
jal-d&wly

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

CHANGE OF TIME, JUNE 11, 1876.

From Washington City.

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.

6.40 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations, Point of Rocks and intermediate stations. Main Stem.

7.10 A. M. Baltimore and Alexandria Junction.

8.00 A. M. New York Philadelphia and Boston Express. Pullman Parlor Cars Leaves at 8.10 a. m. Sunday, stops at all way stations and connect for Annapolis.

8.15 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg Express, Frederick Hagerstown, and Valley Road.

8.20 A. M. Point of Rocks and way stations.

8.30. A. M. Baltimore and way stations.

9.35 A. M. New York Limited Express Baltimore and Philadelphia. Sunday to Baltimore only.

12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Ellicott City and Annapolis.

1.40 P. M. New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Express. On Sunday, all way stations, and Baltimore only.

3.30 P. M. Baltimore and way stations.

4.30 P. M. Baltimore and Laurel Express, Frederick, Ellicott City and way stations, via Relay.

4.30 P. M. Frederick, and Point of Rocks (via Metropolitan Branch.)

4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and way stations.

5.30 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Express. Except Saturday. Daily to Columbus. Louisville by 11.30 p. m. train on Sunday. Hagerstown and Winchester. Sleeping Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville.

5.35 Baltimore and Philadelphia Express. Frederick and way stations, via Relay; connects for Annapolis on Sunday.

5.40 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, College, Beltsville Laurel, Annapolis Junction.

7.00 P. M. Baltimore, and Way Stations.

8.20 P. M. Pittsburgh, but no connection beyond Martinsburg by train leaving Sunday night, Way stations on Metropolitan Branch.

9.00 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Relay.

10.00 P. M. New York and Philadelphia night Expess. Sleeping Cars to New York.

10.05 P. M. Baltimore and principal way stations.

10.40 P. M. Martinsburg and way stations, Metropolitan Branch.

11.30 P. M. St. Louis Express. Chicago, Columbus, Sandusky, Newark; on Saturday for Louisville.

7.10, 8.00, 8.15, 9.35, a. m.; 1.40, 5.25, 5.35, 5.40, 7.00, 8.20, 10.05 and [illegible]

All other [illegible]

No co[illegible]

Shall the Rod be Used.

The board of education of New York city, says the *Sun*, are now urged to rescind their rule, which has been in operation some four years, prohibiting corporal punishment in the common schools. The tenderly sympathetic folks, who procured the adoption of that rule, have scarcely realized the good results which they anticipated from the substitution of moral suasion for severer measures. Principals, with almost a unanimous voice, declare that the effect of the present system has been bad, and express a belief that the reinstatement of the right, under certain prescribed conditions and limitations, to inflict corporal punishment, would very greatly improve the *morale* of scholars, and lighten the burden of teachers. There are, they say, great numbers of bad, unruly, impudent and lazy boys in the schools, whose example is demoralizing to their classmates, and subversive of discipline. Whatever offenses they may be guilty of, no authority exists for any punishment by the teachers or principals at all adequate short of expulsion from the school. The prescribed practice is for the principal to report such a boy to his parents or guardians, and request an interview with them, at which time he states the offences of the scholar and calls for the exercise of home authority in his restrainst. But it is not always easy to obtain such interviews. A father who has a family dependent upon his labor does not like to spend a quarter of a day's time from his work investigating charges against his boy. A widowed mother, whose livelihood is only earned by her needle or at the washtub, can ill afford to lose a half day in going to and from the school to see a teacher about what she is very prone to deem merely some petty grievance, whatever it may really be, and which her maternal affection would most probably cause her to look upon as a proof of her boy's smartness. But even when the interview is accorded, one class of parents are quick to respond: "I don't see that I've got anything to do with it; you are paid for taking care of the boy and teaching and training him, and if he doesn't do right it's your business to larrup him." The teacher replies that he has no authority to do so; that he is, indeed, positively forbidden by the rules of the board of education. "Well, I give you authority; I authorize you to whip that boy if he doesn't behave himself as he should," responds the parent, and leaves with full satisfaction that all has been done that parental responsibility demands. Another class of parents simply say: "Well, I've no doubt he is a bad boy, but I can't control him; I can't do anything with him," an avowal of disability which never fails to delight the bad boy, and inspire him to new demonstrations of mischief.

Suicide by Torture.

A young man named Elias Wilson, says the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, who resides with his widowed mother on Campbell, between Fourth and Fifth streets, brought himself to the most excruciating death that can possibly be imagined. The young man has been demented for some time past, but even under the influence of his mania, which would be worse at times and then again almost disappear, he was usually tractable and apparently harmless to himself and others. On Tuesday he threatened the life of his mother, but as night came on his passion became pacified and he retired to bed as usual. About midnight his mother, who slept in an adjoining room, heard him moving about, and although the circumstance caused her considerable uneasiness of mind, she thought it best to remain quiet herself, hoping her son would soon retire to his bed. But this was the furthest from his thoughts. He was then making the awful preparations for his self-destruction. The sequel showed that he rose from his bed, dressed himself, and then saturated his clothing, hair and entire person with kerosene oil. Having done this he lighted a match and ignited his saturated clothing. Instantly he became a pillar of flames. His mother, hearing him strike a match, arose also, fearing that in a crazy mood he might set fire to the house. Her terror was indescribable when she beheld her son rush out of his room enveloped in a column of seething fire, and she fled from him, believing that he intended to carry out his threat of the previous day against her life, and to end the existence of them altogether. It took but a moment, however, for the torture of the flames to exhaust him, as in his wild delirium he ran around the house, and he fell to the ground a blackened, charred mass of lifeless, broiling flesh.

A Mixed Family.

The following is told by the Los Angelos (Cal.) *Republican:* There is a family in this town with nine varieties of children. The husband and wife have each been married twice before, and had one child at each former marriage, which makes four children, each [illegible] The [illegible] each [illegible]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The Herzegovinian chiefs having refused an armistice offered by the Porte, Austria refuses to sustain them any longer, and they will soon be out of funds ..... Connecticut's lower House has, by a large vote, passed a law reducing the legal rate of interest from seven per cent. to six.....At a sale of shorthorn cattle in Toronto, Canada, fifty-four head were sold at good prices; the largest amount being $23,600 for the third Airdrie Duchess, and the second Aidrie Duchess bringing $21,000. Albert Crane, of Kansas, purchased both..... The final competition for places on the American rifle team resulted in the success of Farwell, Hyde, Weber, Dakin, Yale, Bruce, Schaffer, Fulton, Overbaugh, Anderson, Jewell and Washburne....Michael Downey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., while insane from drink, shot his wife and then committed suicide.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and afterward attended the Cambridge law school. In his thirty-fourth year he begun to practice law in Cincinnati, and shortly after received an appointment as city solicitor, which he held until the war broke out, when he went into service as major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, was promoted to colonel, and was severely wounded in the arm at South Mountain. He had received a brigadier-generalship when he was nominated in 1864 to represent the second Congressional district of Ohio, and was elected. In 1866 he was renominated and re-elected. He had served but one session in the Fortieth Congress, when he was elected governor of Ohio. In 1869 he was again nominated for governor and elected. Last fall he was elected governor for the third time.....Congressman William A. Wheeler, who has received the Republican nomination for Vice-President, is a native of Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., and was born June 3, 1819. After a short course in the university of Vermont, Mr. Wheeler studied law and took up practice in his native county. He was elected district-attorney, an assemblyman, and a State senator—presiding over the Senate in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he took a seat in Congress. In 1867 Mr. Wheeler served as chairman of the New York constitutional convention. He was re-elected to Congress in 1868, and made chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad.

The seventh and last ballot in the Republican convention at Cincinnati resulted as follows, the vote being by States:

	Hayes.	Blaine.		Hayes.	Blaine.
Alabama	—	17	New York	51	9
Arkansas	1	11	North Carolina	20	—
California	6	6	Ohio	44	—
Colorado	—	6	Oregon	—	6
Connecticut	3	2	Pennsylvania	24	34
Delaware	—	6	Rhode Island	6	2
Florida	—	8	South Carolina	7	7
Georgia	—	14	Tennessee	18	6
Illinois	2	35	Texas	15	—
Indiana	25	—	Vermont	10	14
Iowa	—	22	Virginia	8	6
Kansas	—	10	West Virginia	4	16
Kentucky	24	—	Wisconsin	4	2
Louisiana	2	14	Arizona	—	2
Maine	—	14	Dakota	—	2
Maryland	—	16	District Columbia	—	2
Massachusetts	21	6	Idaho	—	2
Michigan	22	—	Montana	2	2
Minnesota	1	9	New Mexico	—	2
Mississippi	16	—	Utah	—	2
Missouri	10	20	Washington	—	1
Nebraska	—	6	Wyoming	—	2
Nevada	6	—			
New Hampshire	3	7	Totals	384	351
New Jersey	6	12			

Alabama gave three, Connecticut seven, Georgia one, Illinois five, and Alabama five votes for Bristow.

Christian Klotz murdered Almira Street at Clermont Mills, Md., and was taken into a wood, and there hung himself before the young lady's friends. ....While Templeton's woolen factory at Ayr, Great Britain, was on fire recently the roof fell in. Twenty-four women were buried in the ruins and perished. .....The black plague has broken out in Persian Koordistan.....Mr. Bristow will retire from the Cabinet at the end of the month, as his private business demands his entire attention.....A report from Colorado states that the Sioux Indians attacked a cattle ranche at Tremont's Orchard, about eighty miles down the Platte, killing fifteen men, and driving off the stock.....Two Cabinet ministers were killed and one wounded in Constantinople by Hassin, an insubordinate officer....Six people were killed and thirteen wounded by the explosion of the boiler of the Mississippi steamer Oriole.

The cholera has broken out in the town of Galwood, near Bombay, India, and of two hundred inhabitants one hundred died in three days..... Deputy Sheriff Smith was shot and killed by a man named Howell, while endeavoring to arrest him in Dawson county, Neb. Howell afterward was lodged in jail, but the citizens took him out at night and hanged him.....The town of St. John's, province of Quebec, Canada, was almost completely devastated by fire lately. The conflagration originated in a lumber mill, a high wind carrying the embers all over town and fanning them into flames wherever they alighted, so that in a few hours the town was in ruins, and a loss of over a million dollars inflicted upon the inhabitants. Several persons were burned to death in their endeavor to save property. The buildings destroyed include some fifty stores, five hotels, two factories, two banks, custom house, post-office, United States consulate and custom house, *News* office, several lumber mills, six loaded boats at the wharves, and a large number of dwellings and other buildings. Three hundred and fifty families were left houseless and destitute, and were obliged to lodge in the government barracks. Not a place of business or public office is left standing..... A family consisting of David Reed, his wife and two sons, were compelled to leave their home at Coalmont, Pa., which was flooded by the late rain, and in attempting to cross a swollen mountain stream they were all drowned.

The town of Houma, La., has been partially destroyed by fire.....The clergy of Barbadoes have issued a statement to the effect that the recent riots were not caused by the sufferings of the people, but in consequence of the negroes laboring under the impression that the queen had given all the real estate to be divided [illegible] them, which was wrongfully withheld. [illegible] Wm. Foster was hanged in Warrenton, [illegible] for the murder of a colored man..... [illegible] destruction of crops is reported from [illegible] ...esse, caused by the overflow of the [illegible].....A fire at Athens, N. Y., destroyed [illegible] peller with a loaded barge and canalboat, [illegible] nging to the Starin line, together with the [illegible] son river depot and one hundred loaded [illegible]. Loss, $400,000,.....A fire in Virginia City, Nev., destroyed the Globe Hotel and twenty-five dwellings..... Moscow, Russia, has suffered from a conflagration to the extent of fifty houses..... Commodore Vanderbilt has given $300,000 more to the Nashville University—making $1,000,000 in all.

A seven-story sugar refinery in San Francisco was consumed by fire. Loss, $350,000; insurance, $225,000....The Great Falls (N.H.) Manufacturing Co. will reduce wages instead of closing their mills .....E. H. Rollins, Republican, has been elected to the Senate by the New Hampshire Legislature..... The war between Abyssinia and Egypt is over.....The tugboat Workman exploded its boiler while lying at a New York dock and three men were instantly killed. The canalboat Julia Sheppard, moored alongside, was cut completely in two and sunk.....Treasurer New and Solicitor Wilson have resigned ..... It is currently reported that the mother of the late sultan instigated the assassin who murdered the Turkish ministers.....James Baird, who recently gave two and one-half million dollars to the Scottish church, recently died in Scotland.

Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, has been confirmed as secretary of the treasury..... The firework factory of D. Woolf, at Greenville, N. J., was totally destroyed by an explosion, which killed two of the employees outright, fatally wounded five, and seriously injured nine others—most of them girls or boys whose ages ranged from twelve to eighteen years.....The plague has decreased in Bagdad since June first. During the month of May there were 2,099 cases, of whice 1,222 were fatal.....Nicsic has been provisioned by the Turks.....A hailstorm extended over a tract of land varying from half a mile to two miles in width, near Muskogee, Ill., and utterly destroyed all trees and vegetation, besides breaking all the glass ..... Count Louis Marchand, one of Napoleon's faithful adherents, who accompanied him to St. Helena, has just died.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented the memorial of citizens of Los Angeles county, Cal., setting forth the evils of Chinese immigration, and favoring such action by Congress as will prevent the same. Referred.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted the following joint resolution, which was referred:

Be it resolved, &c., That should the government of one or more countries invite a conference or convention to consider the important change which has recently occurred in the relative value of gold and silver, and the adoption of international measures for the removal of embarrassments arising therefrom, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint three properly qualified persons as commissioners to attend such convention.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing devices and inscriptions upon the coins of the United States. Referred to the committee on finance.

It provides that upon the obverse side or face of all the gold and silver coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, together with an inscription of the word "liberty," and the year of coinage. Upon the reverse side of the gold coins, except the gold dollar, and upon the trade dollar, there shall be a representation of an eagle, with the inscription "U. S. of America," and the denomination of the coin. The gold dollar and all the silver coins, except the trade dollar, are to bear upon their reverse a wreath, together with the denomination and the inscription, "United States of America." The bill authorizes the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to cause the motto "In God We Trust," to be inscribed on such of the coins as shall admit of this motto. It is next provided that the three-dollar gold pieces and the twenty-cent silver pieces shall not hereafter be coined: and the third section of the bill is as follows: "The devices of the minor coins *i. e.*, the nickels) shall consist of such emblems and inscriptions as are proper to the republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those on the gold and silver coins, and each minor coin shall express its proper date and value."

The Senate considered the motion submitted by defendant's counsel to postpone the trial until some convenient day in November next. The trial for impeachment was ordered to proceed.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue $10,000,000 of silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, and said as it was to expedite and facilitate the execution of existing laws, he would ask to have it considered now. The committee reported but one amendment, which was to strike out the word "now," so that the resolution should read "the secretary of the treasury may issue silver coin in the treasury," instead of "silver coin now in the treasury."

HOUSE

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, has been appointed Speaker *pro. tem.*

$200,000 was appropriated for building the military posts in the Yellowstone region by the House, in committee of the whole, but afterwards stricken out. The Army Appropriation bill as thus amended was passed.

A resolution was adopted that a commission, consisting of two non-residents of the District of Columbia and one resident thereof be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two residents of the District and one non-resident be selected by the presiding officer of the Senate, is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be, during the recess of Congress, to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia.

During a discussion on an appropriation for fireworks in Washington for the fourth of July, Mr. Crittenden (Ind.), of New York, called attention to the serious fact that, within a few years, seven hundred millions of dollars' worth of property—nearly half the national debt—had been burned up; and largely through the careless use of fireworks on the fourth of July.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers, and was addressed by Mr. Thornburgh, of Tennessee, in favor of the bill. It allows to all enlisted men, soldiers, sailors and marines (including slaves and Indians), $8.33 for their period of the service between the twelfth of April, 1861, and the ninth of May, 1865, deducting all bounties already paid under the United States and State laws. The bill is not to apply to substitutes, men who were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment, or men who were discharged on their own application for other cause than disability incurred in the service prior to the nineteenth of April, 1865 (unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment, or to accept a promotion), or to persons discharged on the ground of minority. All applications for bounties under the bill are to be filed within five years. Passed—yeas, 140; nays, 46.

The Speaker *pro tem* laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the extradition treaty with England.

SHOPLIFTING.—Two married ladies, respectably connected, have been committed for trial at Sheffield, Eng., on several charges of "shoplifting." They had purloined from various drapers' shops articles to the value of £200. When caught one of them offered the shopman £100 to say nothing about it; the other attempted to strangle herself with her bonnet strings.

In Nashville and Chattanooga they are making ice by the aqua ammonia process at the rate of five tons per day.

With a view of aiding Secretary Bristow in the laudable work of redeeming the fractional currency, THE CHICAGO LEDGER is being supplied at the rate of fifty cents for six months.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

Don't look too hard, except for something agreeable. We can find all the disagreeable things in the world between our own hats and boots.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstructions of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of catarrh and ozæna of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

Do not suffer with nervousness. Mrs. L. M. Jones was cured with a most simple remedy, and wishes every one to know about it. Send ten cents for the story. P. O. Box 4550, New York city.

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If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

A skin like monumental alabaster may be attained by using GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which does away with the necessity for sulphur baths. Try it, ladies. It is a genuine beautifier and very economical. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¼	@	10
Common to Good Texans	06	@	08
Milch Cows	45 00	@	60 00
Hogs—Live	07¼	@	07¾
Dressed	08	@	18¾
Sheep	04¾	@	06
Lambs	08	@	11
Cotton—Middling	12¾	@	13¼
Flour—Extra Western	5 45	@	6 75
State Extra	5 35	@	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	97½	@	1 06
No. 2 Spring	1 22	@	1 22
Rye—State	92	@	96¾
Barley—State	1 05	@	1 05
Barley Malt	95	@	1 20
Oats—Mixed Western	43	@	43
Corn—Mixed Western	83	@	84¾
Hay, per cwt	60	@	1 00
Straw, per cwt	60	@	1 20
Hops	75@ 10	@	18 —olds 04 @ 08
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	20 00
Lard	11¾	@	11¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	27 00	@	27 00
" No. 2, new	15 00	@	15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt.	3 25	@	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	22	@	22
Petroleum—Crude	8¾	@	8¾ Refined, 14¾
Wool—California Fleece	25	@	28
" Texas "	20	@	26
" Australian "	43	@	46
Butter—State	20	@	30
Western Dairy	19	@	25
Western Yellow	18	@	20
Western Ordinary	13	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	09¾	@	11
" Skimmed	03	@	08
Western	04	@	09
Eggs—State	17	@	17¾
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 25	@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 23¾	@	1 23¾
Corn—Mixed	32	@	32
Oats	26	@	26
Rye	85	@	85
Barley	—	@	—
PHILADELPHIA.			
Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	06¾
Sheep	04	@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	10¾	@	11¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 00	@	8 50
Wheat—Red Western	90	@	1 10
Rye	80	@	82
Corn—Yellow	58	@	58
" Mixed	54	@	58
Oats—Mixed	34	@	36
Petroleum—Crude	10¾	@	10¾ Refined, 14¾
WATERTOWN, MASS.			
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	475	@	8 75
Sheep	4 00	@	8 00
Lambs	3 00	@	6 80

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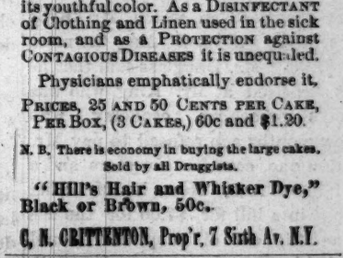

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